# Economic Indicators

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## Comments on Inflation, Interest Rates, the Recession, Monetary Policy, and Fiscal Policy

The economic news of late has been very confusing.

Inflation has slowed down to mid-single-digit figures—around 5 percent.

The prime rate of interest has dropped from 17 percent last spring to 12 percent.

The stock market is booming.

The recession is getting deeper and deeper with unemployment rates, bankruptcies, and foreclosures the highest since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The bond market is booming.

Short-term interest rates have dropped about one-third.

Long-term interest rates are staying high compared to short-term rates.

The value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets has strengthened dramatically.

The casual reader of the newspaper can be excused for asking himself: What in the hell is going on? In the next few hundred words we will do our best to answer that question.

The big picture, as we see it, is disclosed by 1) the nation's monetary policy with the key actors being the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and 2) the nation's fiscal policy with the key actors being the President and the Congress.

The monetary policy of the country is basically determined by the Fed because it can control the money supply of the nation—putting more money in circulation to lower interest rates and expand the economy, or pulling money out of circulation to raise interest rates and contract the economy.

The fiscal policy of the country is basically determined by the federal budget, which is a joint effort of the President and the Congress. The federal budget can be in deficit, which means the government is pumping money into the economy by spending more than it takes in or it can be balanced or in surplus, which means that the budget is either neutral or is actually a contractionary force in the economy.

In a nutshell, the diverse and contradictory movements of the various economic indicators listed above is the result of our having a contractionary monetary policy at the same time we have had an expansionary fiscal policy.

Exactly three years ago, in October 1979, the Fed decided that inflation—which in America had been at either high or extremely high levels for the last fifteen years—had to be brought to a halt or else the American economy in time would find itself in a state of extremely serious collapse. It therefore embarked on a very tight and restrictive monetary policy. Except for a slight loosening last summer and an announcement the other day that it was going to loosen this policy considerably more, it has stuck with this policy ever since—and that policy is primarily responsible for the very high interest rates we have had for the last three years and for the prolonged and deep recession. But we can credit that policy with starting to achieve its prime goal—cutting down the rate of inflation from high double-digit figures to around 5 percent during the last year. With the lowering of the inflation rate and with very high interest rates, the value of the dollar abroad strengthened and gold prices weakened considerably. The Federal Reserve's modest loosening of monetary policy, together with the lower inflation rate, has now brought short-term rates down considerably.

But during these last three years that the Fed has been following a tight and contractionary monetary policy in its fight against inflation, the Presidents (Carter and Reagan) and the Congress have been cooperating in a very expansionary fiscal policy. In the last two years a combination of the biggest tax cut in history and the biggest spending program in history (with main emphasis on military rather than social spending) has resulted in the biggest federal deficits in history—with an anticipation of even bigger deficits in the years ahead. To the financial community, this means that the seeds of a rampant future inflation are being sown right now, and they will be cultured and nourished by each successive budget deficit in the years ahead. This means that there is a common anticipation that inflation, and with it interest rates, will be very high in the future and no one wants to commit long-term money at today's lower short-term interest rates. So long-term rates remain high.

It is one thing to describe what is going on but quite another thing to offer a prescription that will put things right. To those who are responsible for monetary and fiscal policy—economic policy, that is—the problem is to decide who your enemy is: Is it recession or is it inflation? One fights inflation with a restrictive monetary and fiscal policy. One fights recession with an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. What the country has had for the last three years has been a restrictive monetary policy and an expansionary fiscal policy. The economic news has therefore been confusing, because our national economic policy has been conflicting.

With the Fed's announcement that it is easing up on its tight money policy, we can probably look forward to a more rapid economic recovery from the recession than would otherwise have been the case, but we can also probably look forward to a renewal of the inflation that three years of tight money policy had slowed down so considerably.

First Hawaiian Bank

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# business activity - hawaii

| series | unit | period | number | percent change: from preceding period | percent change: year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOURISM** | | | | | |
| OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS | number | August | 403,608p | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 2,891,852p | ..... | 7.3 |
| Westbound | number | August | 313,238p | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 2,232,705p | ..... | 8.5 |
| Eastbound | number | August | 90,370p | 4.1 | 6.1 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 659,147p | ..... | 3.3 |
| AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1] | number | August | 107,193p | −0.3 | 1.8 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1] | no. of days | August | 10.6 | −1.9 | 0 |
| MEETINGS ATTENDANCE | number | August | 11,180 | 125.9 | −60.3 |
| ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS | number | August | 56,100 | −3.6 | −27.7 |
| NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1] | | | | | |
| Maui | number | August | 138,740 | −2.3 | 4.2 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 1,046,887 | ..... | 11.8 |
| Hawaii | number | August | 57,609 | −11.0 | −7.9 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 449,800 | ..... | 1.0 |
| Kauai | number | August | 68,288 | −9.1 | −6.7 |
| | number | Jan.-Aug. | 513,810 | ..... | 1.7 |
| VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS | | | | | |
| STATE | number | June | 59,357 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| Oahu | number | June | 34,766 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Waikiki | number | June | 30,272 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Maui (includes 11 on Lanai) | number | June | 11,723 | 1.0 | 9.5 |
| Molokai | number | June | 555 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Hawaii | number | June | 7,106 | −0.9 | 3.6 |
| Kauai | number | June | 5,207 | 1.2 | 7.8 |
| HOTEL OCCUPANCY | | | | | |
| STATE | percent | August | 74.1 | 4.1 | −1.5 |
| Oahu | percent | August | 80.7 | 4.7 | −1.9 |
| Maui | percent | August | 74.0 | −0.5 | −3.9 |
| Hawaii | percent | August | 55.8 | 20.8 | 10.5 |
| Kauai | percent | August | 61.2 | −3.6 | 6.6 |
| **DEFENSE EXPENDITURES** | | | | | |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL | mil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 417,793 | 2.4 | 21.0 |
| Military Payroll | mil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 176,001 | 1.6 | 19.2 |
| Civilian Payroll | mil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 123,977 | 4.4 | 16.8 |
| Local Purchases | mil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 117,815 | 1.7 | 28.6 |
| **SUGAR** | | | | | |
| SUGAR PRODUCTION | thous. tons. | Jan. 1-Oct. 2 | 735 | ..... | −13.6 |
| N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE | $/ton | September | 419.23 | −6.6 | 35.8 |
| **PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS** | | | | | |
| CANNED[2] | thous. $ | Jan.-July | 93.1 | ..... | −6.7 |
| FRESH | thous. lbs. | Jan.-Aug. | 181,845 | ..... | 13.9 |
| **HONOLULU PRICES** | | | | | |
| HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX | | | | | |
| Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items | 1967=100 | August | 270.1 | 0.2[3] | 5.3 |
| All Urban Consumers, All items | 1967=100 | August | 269.9 | 0.1[3] | 5.2 |
| **PUBLIC UTILITIES** | | | | | |
| ELECTRICITY GENERATED | mil. KWH | August | 602.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| GAS SALES | thous. therms | August | 3,890 | −0.9 | 0.2 |
| TELEPHONES IN SERVICE | thous. | August | 736,737 | 0.3 | 2.0 |

p = *preliminary.*
[1] *Estimated Westbound.*
[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*
[3] *Compared to June, 1982.*

## Business Activity

Gross business receipts, the best measure we have of the level of business activity locally, is down significantly this year. Through July receipts totalled $12.3 billion, 4.8% less than during the same period in 1981. The July figure, which increased 9%, improved the picture somewhat for 1982 but shouldn't be interpreted as indicating an upturn in business activity because considerable distortion can occur in the data for individual months.

There was a substantial increase in visitors in July, the result of extraordinarily low air fares that were introduced that month for travel from the West Coast, as two new discount airlines entered the Hawaii market. The pickup in visitors must have accounted for part

# business activity - hawaii [cont.]

| series | unit | period | number | percent change: from preceding period | percent change: year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE | mil. $ | July | 126.5 | 17.0 | −8.8 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 820.4 | ..... | −14.0 |
| **PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED** | | | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL | | | | | |
| STATE | thous. $ | Jan.-June | 125,592 | ..... | −60.6 |
| C&C of Honolulu | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 113,395 | ..... | −43.5 |
| Maui County | thous. $ | Jan.-June | 21,190 | ..... | −76.1 |
| Hawaii County | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 47,832 | ..... | −12.5 |
| Kauai County | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 21,087 | ..... | −31.8 |
| SINGLE FAMILY UNITS | | | | | |
| STATE | number | Jan.-June | 992 | ..... | −28.2 |
| C&C of Honolulu | number | Jan.-Aug. | 321 | ..... | −42.0 |
| Maui County | number | Jan.-June | 269 | ..... | 17.5 |
| Hawaii County | number | Jan.-Aug. | 541 | ..... | −26.3 |
| Kauai County | number | Jan.-Aug. | 170 | ..... | −27.7 |
| MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS | | | | | |
| STATE | number | Jan.-June | 511 | ..... | −81.7 |
| C&C of Honolulu | number | Jan.-Aug. | 1,478 | ..... | −18.2 |
| Maui County | number | Jan.-June | 122 | ..... | −86.5 |
| Hawaii County | number | Jan.-Aug. | 195 | ..... | 8.3 |
| Kauai County | number | Jan.-Aug. | 118 | ..... | 0 |
| NONRESIDENTIAL | | | | | |
| STATE | thous. $ | Jan.-June | 103,391 | ..... | −42.0 |
| C&C of Honolulu | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 163,658 | ..... | 4.9 |
| Maui County | thous. $ | Jan.-June | 5,794 | ..... | −67.7 |
| Hawaii County | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 8,830 | ..... | −82.7 |
| Kauai County | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 13,159 | ..... | −18.0 |
| **PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED** | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 299,148 | ..... | 21.7 |
| BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| FEDERAL | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 105,473 | ..... | 97.5 |
| STATE | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 146,261 | ..... | 8.1 |
| COUNTY | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 47,414 | ..... | −16.9 |
| BY LOCATION OF PROJECT | | | | | |
| C&C of Honolulu | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 220,263 | ..... | 5.6 |
| Maui County | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 35,771 | ..... | 386.9 |
| Hawaii County | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 19,301 | ..... | 23.8 |
| Kauai County | thous. $ | Jan.-Sept. | 23,812 | ..... | 67.0 |
| **HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES** | | | | | |
| SINGLE FAMILY | 1967=100 | September | 310.4 | 2.2 | 4.5 |
| HIGH-RISE | 1967=100 | September | 339.1 | 3.2 | 7.9 |
| **BUSINESS SALES** | | | | | |
| GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS | mil. $ | July | 1,853.5 | 7.6 | 9.0 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 12,251.7 | ..... | −4.8 |
| DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING | mil. $ | July | 50.6 | 13.4 | −3.8 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 350.4 | ..... | −10.9 |
| DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE | mil. $ | July | 13.7 | −14.6 | 11.0 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 108.2 | ..... | −2.2 |
| RETAILING | mil. $ | July | 673.4 | 6.7 | 12.7 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 4,480.3 | ..... | 3.7 |
| WHOLESALING | mil. $ | July | 475.7 | 8.4 | 4.0 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 2,955.5 | ..... | −20.2 |
| SERVICES | mil. $ | July | 391.0 | 6.5 | 25.4 |
| | mil. $ | Jan.-July | 2,703.0 | ..... | 10.2 |
| OAHU NEW CAR SALES | number | July | 2,416 | −32.7 | n.c. |

n.c. = *not comparable.*

of the increase in gross business receipts in July, but probably a greater part of the increase was due to carry-over from June as many of the taxes on June sales which were due in July probably fell into August collections as July 31, the due date on June sales, fell on a weekend.

Had it not been for the big falloff in wholesaling, the change in gross business receipts would be positive this year, although the increase would be slight. Wholesaling receipts through July totalled $750 million less than last year, a whopping decline of 20%. Lower oil prices are probably the major reason for the decline. The depressed construction business cutting into the construction materials business is probably the other major factor.

But there are other business sectors besides whole-

# finance-hawaii

| series | unit | period | number | percent change from preceding period | percent change year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BANKING** | | | | | |
| TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS | | | | | |
| STATE | mil. $ | August 31 | 4,971.1 | 1.7 | 9.6 |
| Honolulu County | mil. $ | August 31 | 4,119.1 | 1.4 | 10.7 |
| Maui County | mil. $ | August 31 | 313.6 | 4.0 | 8.4 |
| Hawaii County | mil. $ | August 31 | 361.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Kauai County | mil. $ | August 31 | 176.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS | | | | | |
| STATE | mil. $ | August 31 | 1,100.3 | 2.9 | −0.6 |
| Honolulu County | mil. $ | August 31 | 917.6 | 1.6 | −1.6 |
| Maui County | mil. $ | August 31 | 82.4 | 23.1 | 17.2 |
| Hawaii County | mil. $ | August 31 | 71.6 | 0.8 | −3.0 |
| Kauai County | mil. $ | August 31 | 28.7 | 3.8 | −6.3 |
| DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS | | | | | |
| STATE | mil. $ | August | 7,802.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Honolulu County | mil. $ | August | 7,171.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Maui County | mil. $ | August | 273.9 | 1.1 | 7.5 |
| Hawaii County | mil. $ | August | 250.3 | 9.1 | 7.4 |
| Kauai County | mil. $ | August | 107.2 | 15.8 | 10.0 |
| TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS | | | | | |
| STATE | annual rate | August | 86.32 | 5.4 | 8.0 |
| Honolulu County | annual rate | August | 94.52 | 6.3 | 8.3 |
| Maui County | annual rate | August | 44.02 | −7.4 | 0.9 |
| Hawaii County | annual rate | August | 42.10 | 7.7 | 11.3 |
| Kauai County | annual rate | August | 45.60 | 14.0 | 17.7 |
| **STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]** | | | | | |
| TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE | thous. $ | August | 103,950 | 5.3 | 8.8 |
| | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 738,850 | ..... | −7.0 |
| Honolulu County | thous. $ | August | 91,660 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
| | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 662,031 | ..... | −5.3 |
| Maui County | thous. $ | August | 5,233 | 18.3 | 14.1 |
| | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 32,652 | ..... | −15.9 |
| Hawaii County | thous. $ | August | 5,116 | 28.3 | 26.2 |
| | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 31,272 | ..... | −20.1 |
| Kauai County | thous. $ | August | 1,941 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| | thous. $ | Jan.-Aug. | 12,894 | ..... | −25.6 |

[1]*Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.*

# employment and unemployment-hawaii

| series | unit | period | number | percent change from preceding period | percent change year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)** | | | | | |
| STATE | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | thous. | August | 455.4p | −0.6 | 0.3 |
| Employment | thous. | August | 420.8p | −0.6 | −2.1 |
| Unemployment | thous. | August | 34.7p | −0.7 | 40.9 |
| Unemployment Rate | percent | August | 7.6 | 0 | 40.7 |
| C & C OF HONOLULU | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | thous. | August | 347.7p | −0.8 | −0.4 |
| Employment | thous. | August | 323.5p | −0.7 | −2.4 |
| Unemployment | thous. | August | 24.2p | −1.2 | 38.2 |
| Unemployment Rate | percent | August | 7.0p | 0 | 40.0 |
| MAUI COUNTY | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | thous. | August | 42.6p | −0.2 | 5.6 |
| Employment | thous. | August | 39.0p | −0.5 | 2.8 |
| Unemployment | thous. | August | 3.6p | 4.3 | 50.0 |
| Unemployment Rate | percent | August | 8.4p | 3.7 | 40.0 |
| HAWAII COUNTY | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | thous. | August | 44.2p | −0.4 | 0.6 |
| Employment | thous. | August | 39.3p | −0.4 | −3.4 |
| Unemployment | thous. | August | 5.0p | −1.0 | 49.3 |
| Unemployment Rate | percent | August | 11.3p | 0 | 48.7 |
| KAUAI COUNTY | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | thous. | August | 20.9p | 0.2 | −0.2 |
| Employment | thous. | August | 19.0p | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| Unemployment | thous. | August | 1.8p | 0 | 42.3 |
| Unemployment Rate | percent | August | 8.8p | 2.2 | 41.9 |
| **JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY** | | | | | |
| TOTAL JOBS-STATE | thous. | August | 447.4p | −0.4 | −0.3 |
| SUGAR (mill and field) | thous. | August | 8.6p | −1.1 | −8.5 |
| PINEAPPLE (cannery and field) | thous. | August | 8.3p | −6.7 | 13.7 |
| DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple) | thous. | August | 15.8p | −0.3 | −2.5 |
| Durable Goods | thous. | August | 4.2p | 0 | −5.6 |
| Non-Durable Goods | thous. | August | 11.6p | 0 | −0.9 |
| Apparel and Textiles | thous. | August | 2.8p | −1.8 | −5.1 |
| DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple, but including agricultural self-employed) | thous. | August | 8.5p | −0.6 | 0 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | thous. | August | 18.5p | −2.1 | −17.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION | thous. | August | 20.5p | 0.7 | −4.4 |
| COMMUNICATION | thous. | August | 7.3p | 0 | −0.7 |
| UTILITIES | thous. | August | 2.6p | 0 | −1.9 |
| RETAIL TRADE | thous. | August | 87.5p | −0.6 | 1.0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | thous. | August | 18.0p | −0.6 | −2.4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | thous. | August | 32.2p | −0.2 | −0.2 |
| HOTEL SERVICES-STATE | thous. | August | 25.9p | 0.6 | 5.9 |
| Honolulu County | thous. | August | 14.9p | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Maui County | thous. | August | 5.8p | −0.8 | 15.8 |
| Hawaii County | thous. | August | 3.0p | 0 | −1.7 |
| Kauai County | thous. | August | 2.3p | 0 | 9.8 |
| OTHER SERVICES | thous. | August | 75.4p | −0.7 | −1.1 |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | thous. | August | 32.0p | 0.3 | 4.4 |
| Civilian Agencies | thous. | August | 11.3p | 1.8 | 4.6 |
| Defense Department | thous. | August | 20.6p | −0.2 | 4.3 |
| STATE GOVERNMENT | thous. | August | 42.7p | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| COUNTY GOVERNMENT | thous. | August | 16.5p | 1.9 | −4.9 |
| **HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY** | | | | | |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | dollars | August | 14.23p | −0.4 | 11.0 |
| Average Weekly Hours | hours | August | 37.6p | 0.8 | −1.6 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | dollars | August | 7.69p | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | hours | August | 37.6p | −2.6 | −1.6 |
| COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES | | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | dollars | August | 11.26p | 0.5 | 11.2 |
| Average Weekly Hours | hours | August | 43.7p | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| TRADE | | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | dollars | August | 6.47p | 1.1 | 5.4 |
| Average Weekly Hours | hours | August | 34.2p | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| FINANCE | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | dollars | August | 241.04p | 10.6 | 9.6 |
| HOTELS | | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | dollars | August | 6.22p | −4.0 | 7.6 |
| Average Weekly Hours | hours | August | 33.1p | 2.2 | 0.3 |

p=*preliminary.*

saling that have been set back this year. The construction business was down 14% or $133 million through July. Diversified manufacturing was down $43 million or 10.9%. The value of sugar processing declined 35%, the value of processed pineapple dropped back 6.1%, and diversified agriculture was down 2.2%.

The strongest sectors were those supported directly by the consumer, retailing and services, up 3.7% and 10.2% respectively.

## Government Contracts

Public works projects are helping to prop up the Hawaii construction industry, an industry terribly depressed by the plunge in private sector building. The value of private building permits through August of this year plummeted 36%, following a 34% falloff last year.

Through September the value of contracts awarded by all levels of government totalled $299 million, 22% more than in the same period in 1981. The increase was almost entirely attributable to the federal government sector where the value of contracts close to doubled. State projects were up 8% through September, whereas County projects dropped by about 17%. There have been increases in the volume of government contracts in all counties this year but the biggest increases have occurred in the Neighbor Island counties. Government contracts in Maui County increased almost five-fold through September. The increase for Kauai was 67%, and for the Big Island was 24%. Oahu's 5.6% increase was much less impressive.

Large federal projects, accounting for two-thirds of total federal contracts let through September, included the Barbers Point deep

# public assistance-hawaii

| series | unit | period | number | percent change from preceding period | percent change year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS** | | | | | |
| INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average) | number | August | 14,191 | 16.5 | 12.0 |
| INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS | number | August | 5,896 | −7.9 | 1.3 |
| INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS | number | August | 439 | −8.5 | 18.6 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS | thous. $ | August | 6,715 | 12.4 | 16.1 |
| **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE** | | | | | |
| RECIPIENTS[1] | | | | | |
| Income Maintenance | no./persons | August | 65,142 | 0.1 | −9.8 |
| Services | no./cases | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 6,719 | −3.5 | −46.3 |
| Medical | no./patients | August | 46,860 | −12.3 | −2.5 |
| Food Stamps | no./persons | August | 98,290 | 0.9 | −7.1 |
| PAYMENTS | | | | | |
| Income Maintenance | thous. $ | August | 9,024 | 0.1 | −6.8 |
| Services | thous. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 3,465 | −1.5 | −37.6 |
| Medical | thous. $ | August | 11,607 | −18.5 | 7.3 |
| Food Stamps | thous. $ | August | 5,724 | 0.9 | −5.5 |

[1]*Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

# population, personal income-hawaii

| series | unit | period | number | percent change from preceding period | percent change year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **POPULATION** | | | | | |
| DE FACTO—STATE | number | July 1, 1981 | 1,066,000p | ..... | 1.3 |
| TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE | number | July 1, 1981 | 981,000p | ..... | 1.2 |
| C & C of Honolulu | number | April 1, 1980 | 762,565 | ..... | ..... |
| Maui County | number | April 1, 1980 | 70,991 | ..... | ..... |
| Hawaii County | number | April 1, 1980 | 92,053 | ..... | ..... |
| Kauai County | number | April 1, 1980 | 39,082 | ..... | ..... |
| CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE | number | July 1, 1981 | 924,000 | ..... | 1.4 |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE | number | July 1, 1982 | 61,107 | ..... | −0.7 |
| Ashore | number | July 1, 1982 | 54,184 | ..... | 17.1 |
| Afloat | number | July 1, 1982 | 6,923 | ..... | −54.7 |
| CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY | number | July 1, 1982 | 66,709 | ..... | 3.7 |
| FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1] | number | 12 mo. total for period ending 9/82 | 6,890 | ..... | 7.2 |
| **PERSONAL INCOME** | | | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME** | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 11,432 | 0.4 | 9.6 |
| Employment Income[2] | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 8,658 | −0.2 | 8.1 |
| Manufacturing | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 466 | −1.3 | 7.9 |
| Construction & Mining[3] | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 502 | −6.0 | −13.1 |
| Wholesale | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 382 | −0.3 | 6.4 |
| Retail | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 984 | −0.9 | 5.5 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 612 | 1.2 | 3.9 |
| Trans., Comm., & Util. | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 801 | −0.6 | 11.7 |
| Services | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 1,833 | 1.8 | 11.9 |
| Farm & Other[4] | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 224 | −3.9 | 6.2 |
| Federal Civilian | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 798 | 2.0 | 10.7 |
| Federal Military | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 1,013 | −2.6 | 18.8 |
| State & Local | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 1,003 | 2.0 | 6.7 |
| Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent) | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 1,856 | 2.7 | 15.9 |
| Transfer Payments (1,467) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (549) | mil. $ | 1st Qtr. 1982 | 918 | 1.8 | 12.5 |
| **PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME** | | | | | |
| STATE PER CAPITA | dollars | 1981 | 11,036r | ..... | 8.2 |
| PER CAPITA BY COUNTY | | | | | |
| C & C of Honolulu | dollars | 1980 | 10,492 | ..... | 11.2 |
| Maui County | dollars | 1980 | 8,871 | ..... | 10.4 |
| Hawaii County | dollars | 1980 | 8,400 | ..... | 9.6 |
| Kauai County | dollars | 1980 | 8,472 | ..... | 10.4 |

p=*preliminary.*
r=*revised.*
*=*Compared to April 1, 1980.*
**=*Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*
[1]*These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*
[2]*Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*
[3]*Income from mining not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*
[4]*Income from agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

# u. s. economic indicators

| series | unit | period | number | percent change from preceding period | percent change year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS** | | | | | |
| COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS* | 1967=100 | August | 128.6p | −0.9 | −4.1 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** | | | | | |
| In Current Dollars | bil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 3,045.2r | 1.7 | 4.9 |
| In 1972 Dollars | bil. $ | 2nd Qtr. 1982 | 1,478.4r | 0.5 | −1.6 |
| PERSONAL INCOME** | bil. $ | August | 2,601.0p | 0.3 | 5.7 |
| RETAIL SALES* | mil. $ | August | 88,292p | −0.9 | 0.4 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* | 1967=100 | August | 140.6p | −1.0 | −7.2 |
| **BANKING AND CREDIT** | | | | | |
| DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS** | bil. $ | August | n.a. | ..... | ..... |
| TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS** | annual rate | August | n.a. | ..... | ..... |
| BANK LOANS* | bil. $ | August | 1,028.4p | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS | percent | Sept. | 13.50 | −6.2 | −32.8 |
| CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT* | mil. $ | July | 333,079 | 0.2 | 4.1 |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE** | bil. $ | July | 228.5p | −0.7 | −4.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES | | | | | |
| Residences | 1967=100 | May | 316.3 | 2.1[1] | 8.7 |
| Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs | 1967=100 | May | 322.0 | 2.1[1] | 10.1 |
| **EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | |
| CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT* | thous. | August | 99,839p | 0.1 | −1.0 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT* | thous. | August | 10,805p | 0.1 | 35.4 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* | percent | August | 9.8p | 0 | 34.2 |
| **PRICES** | | | | | |
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items) | | | | | |
| Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised) | 1967=100 | August | 292.4 | 0.2 | 5.8 |
| All Urban Consumers | 1967=100 | August | 292.8 | 0.2 | 5.9 |
| PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES | | | | | |
| Finished Goods* | 1967=100 | August | 283.0 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| All Commodities | 1967=100 | August | n.a. | ..... | ..... |

n.a.=*not available.*
p=*preliminary.*
[1]*Compared to March, 1982.*
*=*Seasonally adjusted.*
**=*Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

draft harbor, a $47 million contract, resurfacing of the main runway at the Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range on Kauai, a $4.6 million contract, and three naval housing projects for enlisted personnel with contracts totalling $17.6 million.

The largest State projects included the first phase of the diamond head extension to the main terminal at the Honolulu International Airport ($18.3 million), a portion of the H-1 Keehi interchange ($12.2 million), replacement of Kalakaua Homes ($12.2 million), a State housing project, and the new runway at Lihue Airport ($7.6 million).

At the county level, the most sizable contracts included $6.5 million in improvements to the Napili-Honokowai sewage system, a $4.2 million contract for the 110-unit Brydeswood Terrace subdivision on Kauai, and two contracts totalling $6.2 million for Luana Gardens, a Maui County housing project.

## Military Population

The State Department of Planning and Economic Development (DPED) just released military population figures for 1982. Actually, there was very little change in the numbers. Interesting, though, was the large shift of personnel away from afloat (aboard ship) status to ashore status. The shift, as DPED pointed out "reflected a change in living arrangements and not necessarily in duty assignments. Effective June 1, 1982, the housing allowance offered to Navy personnel was increased significantly and many who had been living aboard ship took advantage of the increased stipend to rent living quarters ashore."

First Hawaiian Bank Established 1858 Member FDIC